

Think of each segment in the diagram as part of a line. Complete the statement with *parallel*, *skew*, or *perpendicular*.

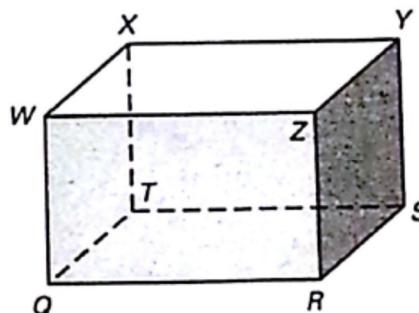
1. \overleftrightarrow{WZ} and \overleftrightarrow{ZR} are ?.

2. \overleftrightarrow{WZ} and \overleftrightarrow{ST} are ?.

3. \overleftrightarrow{QT} and \overleftrightarrow{YS} are ?.

4. Plane WZR and plane SYZ are ?.

5. Plane RQT and plane YXW are ?.



Think of each segment in the diagram as part of a line. Which line(s) or plane(s) appear to fit the description?

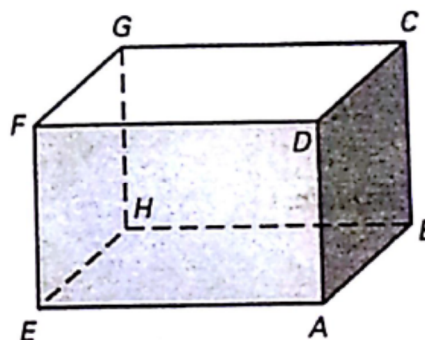
6. Line(s) parallel to \overleftrightarrow{EH}

7. Line(s) perpendicular to \overleftrightarrow{EH}

8. Line(s) skew to \overleftrightarrow{CD} and containing point F

9. Plane(s) perpendicular to plane AEH

10. Plane(s) parallel to plane FGC



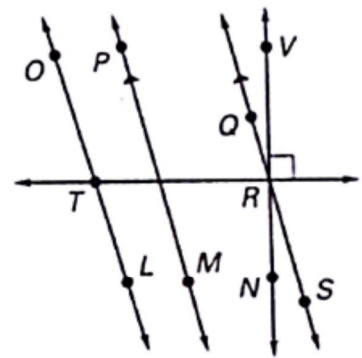
In Exercises 17–20, use the markings in the diagram.

17. Name a pair of parallel lines.

18. Name a pair of perpendicular lines.

19. Is $\overrightarrow{OL} \parallel \overrightarrow{TR}$? Explain.

20. Is $\overrightarrow{OL} \perp \overrightarrow{TR}$? Explain.



Copy and complete the statement with *sometimes*, *always*, or *never*.

21. If two lines are parallel, then they ? intersect.

22. If one line is skew to another, then they are ? coplanar.

23. If two lines intersect, then they are ? perpendicular.

24. If two lines are coplanar, then they are ? parallel.